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PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

The *American Ephemeris* gives the following Greenwich Mean times of the phases of the partial eclipse on September 14:

	H.	M.
Moon enters penumbra,	13	58.6
Moon enters shadow,	15	35.6
Middle of the eclipse,	16	31.6
Moon leaves shadow,	17	27.7
Moon leaves penumbra,	19	4.4

The Pacific Standard times are 8^h slower than the above.

C. D. P.

PLATE OF THE MOON.

The plate of the Moon printed in the present number is from an electrotype kindly presented to the LICK Observatory by Mr. S. S. McCLURE of New York City. It is copied from one of the negatives of the LICK Observatory and has been previously printed in *McClure's Magazine*. E. S. H.

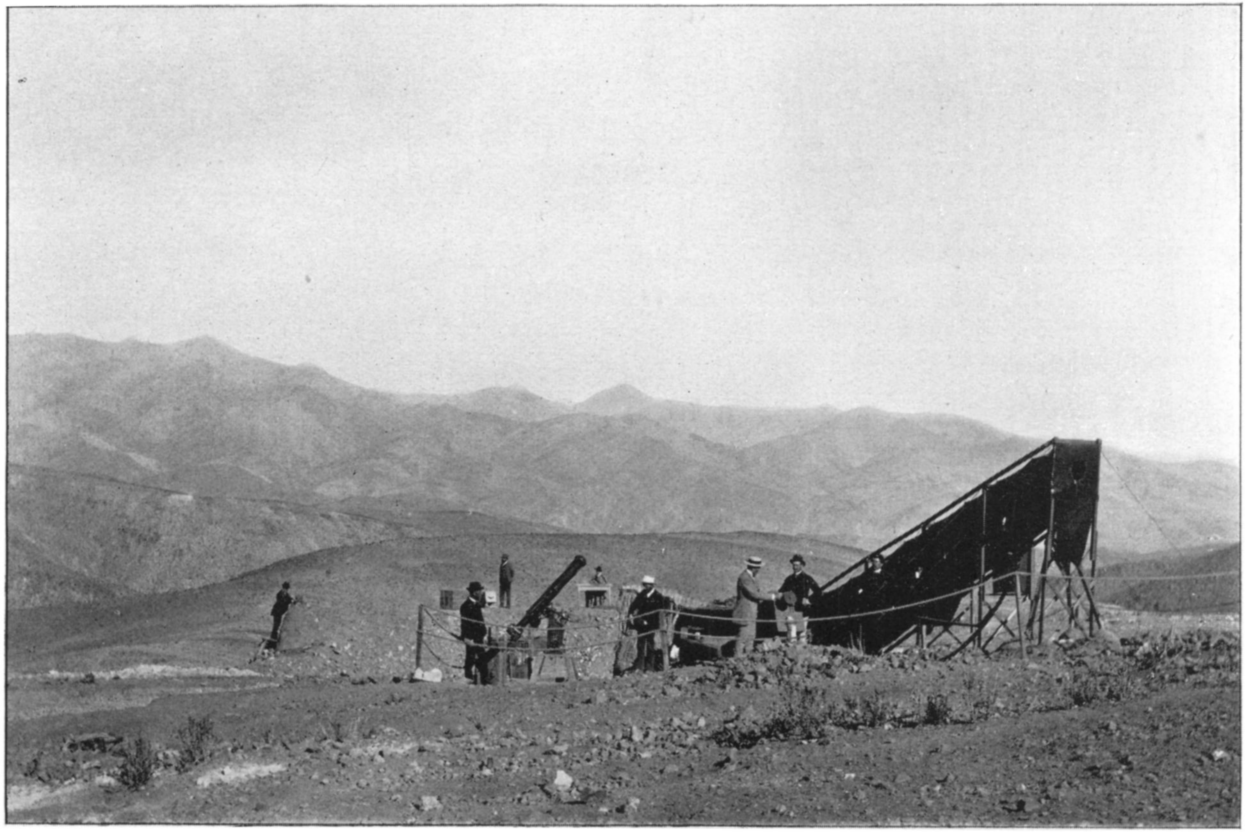
PORTRAIT OF MR. LICK.

The bronze portrait medallion of Mr. LICK at the Observatory, was copied by the half-tone process and printed in No. 33 of these *Publications*, and also on the title-page of Volume III of the *Publications* of the LICK Observatory. As it was not entirely satisfactory, a wood-cut has been made from a negative of the original medallion (taken by Mr. COLTON) by the kindness of the editors of the *Century* magazine, and this is printed in the present number. The wood-cut is a gift from Hon. W. W. LAW to the LICK Observatory. E. S. H.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY STATION IN CHILE.

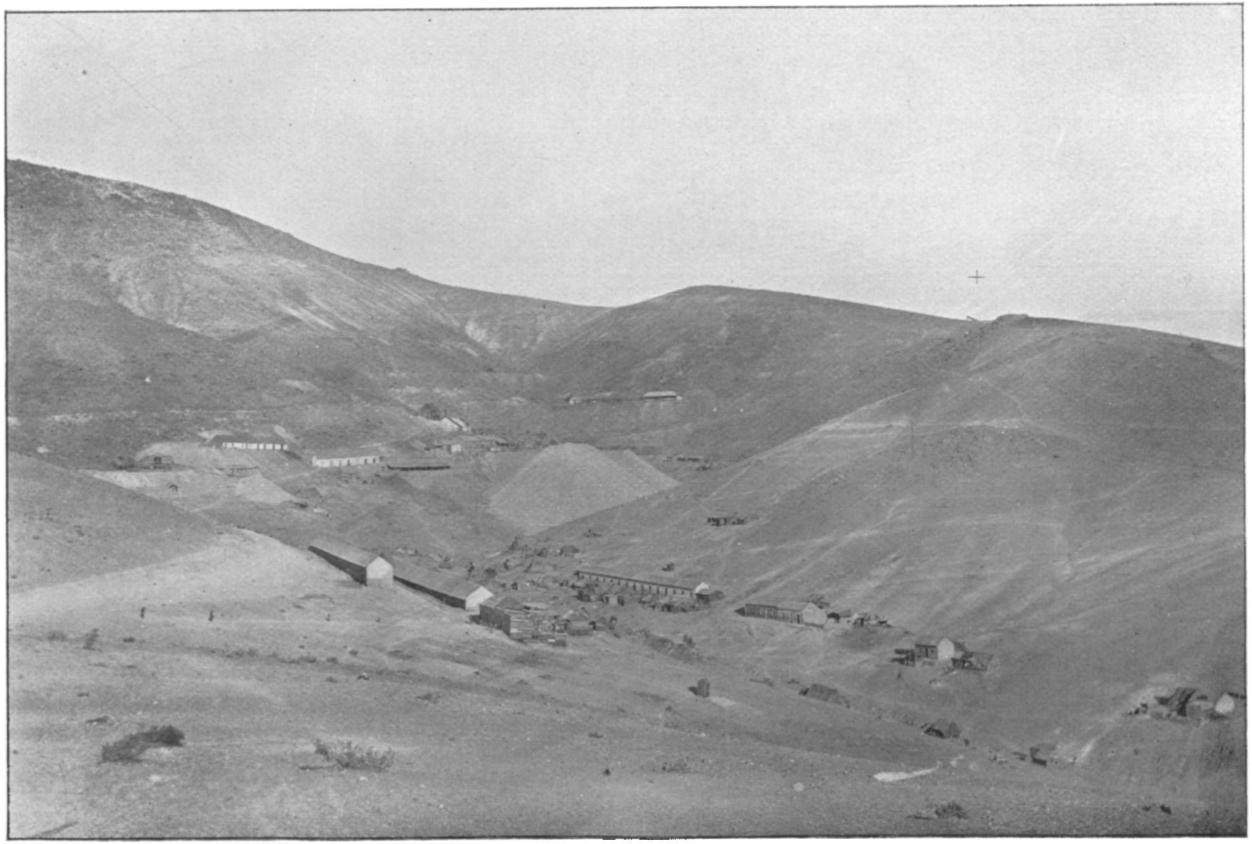
The three illustrations (*l*), (*m*), and (*n*), reproduced from photographs taken at the LICK Observatory station in Chile, and primarily intended for the "Report on the Eclipse of April 16, 1893," to be issued by the LICK Observatory, are here published in advance for the benefit of the members of the Society.

Plate (*l*) represents the first general view of the mining camp which the traveler obtains in following the trail from the railroad terminus at Merciditas to Mina Bronces.



LICK OBSERVATORY ECLIPSE STATION, APRIL 16, 1893.

(Mina Bronces, Chile.)



MINA BRONCES, ATACAMA, CHILE, APRIL 16, 1893.

The cross is above the LICK Observatory Eclipse Station.

The camp proper lies in and near the head of a cañon on the west face of Cerro Cobre mountain at an altitude of 6600 feet. The location of the LICK Observatory station is indicated by the cross + and also by the outline of a portion of the 40-foot telescope.

The barren and desolate aspect of the landscape is everywhere the same for hundreds of miles along the coast. Trees and other useful vegetation are only to be found in the narrow beds of the comparatively few watered valleys whose sources are in the Cordilleras.

Plate (*m*) gives a general view of the station.

The arrangement of the eye-end interior of the 40-foot telescope is shown in Plate (*n*).

Near the lower extremity of the fixed wooden structure, enclosing and supporting the canvas tube, the rather curiously-shaped framework (for holding the angle-iron guides for the triangular slide carrying the sensitive plates), resting on three legs, was securely fastened to the ground with a liberal supply of mortar.

The frame was, however, first approximately oriented so that the plane of the slide was normal to the axis of the telescope, and the direction of the guides parallel to motion the Sun's image would have on the day of the eclipse. The final adjustments were made by shifting the iron slides on the frame with suitable adjusting screws. Three carefully made wheels, whose axes were fastened to the triangular slide, served to carry the latter.

The two lower wheels had knife-edges working in a V groove cut in the upper face of the lower guide, the third wheel simply rolled on the planed face of the upper guide. Directly on top of the highest leg, the clock portion of one of our chronographs was mounted. The unwinding of a strong flexible wire wound around a drum on the clock's winding axis served to regulate the velocity of descent of the slide to which one extremity of the wire was fastened. The action of gravity on the slide alone was the motive power for running the regulating clock.

The line joining the supports for the photographic plates was made parallel to the line of motion, so that the longer edges of the plates should be parallel to the equator during the exposures.

The objective remained uncovered during the whole time of totality. Each of the eight plates exposed was in its own paste-board box, the cover of which could be quickly removed and replaced for the exposures. These boxes were placed in a pile in one corner of the room; in an adjacent corner was a wooden box into which each paste-board box was placed immediately after the exposure of its plate.

A large rock on the further lower corner of the room served as a stepping-stone to enable me to obtain a naked-eye view (during the 32^s exposure), through a peep-hole in a box-like addition on the further upper corner of the room. During totality I was alone in the telescope and there was not the slightest hitch in the programme. The necessary signals at the beginning and end of totality were given to the observers at the other instruments at the proper instant by visual observation of the large focal image.

J. M. S.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, IN SAN FRANCISCO, IN AUGUST, 1895.

It is practically decided that the A. A. A. S., under the presidency of Professor E. W. MORLEY, Adelbert College, Cleveland, is to meet in San Francisco in August, 1895. The list of officers of the meeting is printed below. The place of the meeting is very far removed from the residence of most of the members, and the attendance is not likely to be numerically as large as at a meeting in Brooklyn or in Washington. It is therefore all the more important that the quality of the papers presented should be high, and their number considerable. The universities and colleges of California and the neighboring States and the various scientific societies must look to it that a dignified and adequate representation is made of the science of the Pacific Coast.

The Section of Mathematics and Astronomy will probably hold at least one meeting at Mount Hamilton, and it will probably be desired to hold a meeting of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific at the same time and place. At the proper time the undersigned will ask the co-operation of his fellow-members of the Society in specific ways. The general announcement of the meeting of the A. A. A. S. is all that needs to be made at this time.

E. S. H.

LICK OBSERVATORY, October 1, 1894.